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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1870.

The Fenian Invasion continues to be the main topic o English newspapers. The Government of India opposes any interference with the opium trade. == Legislatif, by a large majority, has voted confidence in the Ministry. The Radicals have decided to use no more violence, but to strive for universal suffrage. == danha has formed his new ministry. - Espartero has positively refused the Spanish crown, and the Cortes will not invest Serrano with royal powers.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Legislative Appropriation bill was amended, but no decisive vote was reached. = In the House, A. S. Wallace of South Carolina was admitted to a seat. The XVth Amendment bill was passed by a strict party vote.

The Fenian force at Trout River was scattered by the Canadians yesterday, and their arms were seized by the U. S. authorities; the whole movement is considered at = A company, with a capital of \$5,000,000; will establish a steel and iron rail manufactory at St. Louis. - The Massachusetts Legislature has voted against State aid for the Boston and Eric Railroad Company. ---- The Richmond Municipal election was a Re-

Fenian troops are still leaving the city for the Canafinn border, - The sum of \$15,000 has been recovered m the Superior Court against the Mercantile Insurance Company. ==== The Universal Peace Union has adourned sine die. === The Reformed Presbyterian synod discussed the Sabbath-School question yesterday. - The Union Ferry Company has reduced the fare to one cent between the hours of 5 and 73, morning and evening. - More charges are made against District-Attorney Morris, = Gold, 11:1, 115, 1143. Thermom

Prussia, Great Britain, and the United States have formed an alliance for the suppression of piracy in the Chinese waters. It is certainly seeded as much as the suppression of brigand-

tge in Greece.

Mr. District-Attorney Morris says he can retaliate on the "Ring" of Supervisors of Brooklyn who are persecuting him, by exposing the practices by which they rob the public funds. We have not a doubt of it. But why does he not do it? The public is vitally interested in knowing who, as he charges, are the rascals drawing salaries aggregating half a million dollars in sinecure offices. The public knows very well that such frauds are frequent. It wants to know who they are that commit them. Let us have the list.

The Senate wastes money on Capitol en- ing the lease. targements and North Pole excursions with he usual profuse liberality of servants spend-

propositions. We still have faith that these considerations, combined with the ridicule yesterday leveled against the amendments, may lead to that result in the House. The sum which it is thus proposed to throw away is more than \$1,000,000. Can't the House do something to save it?

The natural result of marching undisciplined men under inexperienced officers against regular troops, thoroughly organized, has befallen the Fenian expedition at Trout River. At the first appearance and fire of the British Regulars the Fenian volunteers ran away. It was not an act of cowardice on their part; it was not a triumph of superior bravery on that of the British. It was simply a question of discipline. The latest facts reveal that the invasion is over. The poor, deceived fellows are back again with little loss, and are not likely to be again deceived.

- It is reported that the Canadians have captured and are to hang a Vermont teamster, who was employed by the Fenians under O'Neil to convey their arms to the border. Of course there is no defense for the act; the President, by his Proclamation, announces the citizens who violate its laws as this man has done; and there will be no official protest against his execution. But the Canadian Government cannot afford to do this thing. It will be not only an inhuman, but an impolitic act. Canada can better afford to give the man his liberty and return him to his family. The nation which finished a civil war lasting four saly relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, years without the execution of a single political offender can be trusted to appreciate such an act of moderation. We hope this insane affair is not to end in insane vengeance.

> It is almost certain that Charles J. Folger and Charles Andrews are the Republican Judges elect for the new Court of Appeals. We have official figures from all but five Counties-Allegany, Essex, Kings, St. Lawrence, and Sullivan-and the result appears to be about as here given:

Folger......133,472; Mason.... Andrews.....131,729; Hale..... Unless the five remaining Counties show unexpected changes, the result is known. The vote for Chief Judge in 55 Counties shows: Selden, 130,288; Church, 203,820; Democratic majority, 73,532, which will be increased by the returns to come to something over 80,000.

The women clerks in the Departments at Washington are to have the rights they have been most persistent in claiming, and are henceforth to be on an equality, in the matter of pay at least, with the men. Whereat we heartily rejoice. And that our motives for rejoicing may not be misunderstood, we distinctly state that they are not the same as those of the ungallant Mr. Drake of Missouri, who thought the adoption of the proposition would result finally in the exclusion of female clerks from all the Departments." We hope not, sincerely. The work can just as well spare the more able-bodied sex, and there is harder and better paid work enough for all the men clerks who object to the alteration of the pay-roll in localities where men are always wanted and need never be idle.

Mr. Samuel Cox is evidently no better acquainted with the political condition of New-York than with the sacred history of Rome and Nazareth, from the former of which he lately dated the "birth of Ancient Christianity." and from the latter the "growth of modern "free-loveism." He now intimates his belief "New-York has a cheaper and purer government than Chicago, Cincinnati, 'Philadelphia, or Rochester, and less taxation "and less crime than Boston." The evident and natural ignorance of the gentleman of that whereof he persists in talking relieves us of all need to commiserate the other cities named. We feel, indeed, disposed rather to congratulate them, since with all their afflictions they have not the misfortune of being represented by Mr. Cox. Other districts may at times have had representatives so lately arrived among them as to know nothing of their history, condition, or wants; but none ever had one who could add Mr. Samuel Cox's pretension to Mr. Samuel Cox's ignorance.

The bill to enforce the XVth Amendment has passed the House, and with the President's signature, doubtless to be added without delay, it will become a law. It was bitterly opposed by the members from this city, even Representative Fox appearing in his place for the first time in many months to protest against this method of depriving the Democracy of this State of their dear privileges of "repeating" and false registering. The Democrats in Senate and House have opposed the bill with such unwonted vigor as reveals that they recognize in it a great curtailment of their power and large reduction of their representation. It may be well to remind certain classes of our citizens that the penalties for "fraudulent registration" or "repeating" in any form, whether by depositing balat more than one place or by personating another person, dead, living, or fictitious, are fines not exceeding \$500, and imprisonment not exceeding three years, or either. It is a law, we are sorry to say, that many New-York citizens will need to study, and, if Mr. Samuel Cox is to be credited, a goodly number of Democrats in other cities will likewise do well to ponder it.

The City authorities who lease the ferries have been prompt to take the hint which we lately threw out as sugggested by the English management of street railways. They have renewed the lease of the Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn for ten years at a nominal rent, on the condition that the ferriage between 5 and 71 o'clock, morning and evening, shall be one cent instead of two cents. This is for the benefit of the laboring classes, and is a wise condition, for which the authorities deserve thanks. But does the condition apply only to the passengers who cross on foot? Are the poor truckmen who now pay extravagant rates of ferriage to derive no benefit from this condition, or is the truckman who now pays 20 cents fare to be carried during the hours named at half fare? We hope the authorities will look to this matter before sign-

-And now let us have the street cars regulated in the interest of the public who travel, ng from an over-indulgent master's purse. We and not that of the Companies who profit by had hoped the fact that the enlargement is un- them. Working people of New-York are most raising prices upon millions of consumers, the necessary and the enterprise hopeless of good unjustly taxed seven-eighths of a cent by the vast majority being as needy as the miners, is

both taxes ought to be removed. But more than that, the Companies ought to be compelled to regulate the running of their cars at such hours and such rates as will accommodate the people who are compelled to ride in them. Let Mr. Tweed by all means give us a Bureau of Transportation.

ELECTION MORALIZING.

Official returns, nearly complete, show the Democratic majority at our late Judicial Election to have been about Eighty Thousand. If this had been the end of a sharp campaign, resolutely contested on leading issues, it would be possible to draw some inferences from it as to the relative standing and prospects of the respective parties. As it was, to attempt such influences is as absurd as to generalize against the use of glass in windows, from the damages wrought by the late hail-storm in Philadelphia; or to argue in favor of the wisdom of playing the turn-coat habitually, because Oakey Hall and Rich'd O'Gorman have made money by it. In fact, it is as absurd as it would have been to have reasoned that, because two months ago The World was shouting till it grew red in the face and out of wind in denunciation of the Ring, it would not, a month later, be advocating the Ring's candidates, and would not, to-day, be chanting hosannas only less frantic than its that the Government will not protect late curses in glorification of the Ring's most shameless triumph. We have not, therefore, thought it needful to contribute much to the current discussion concerning the lessons of the late election as to the future of parties, for in fact we do not think that it teaches any such lessons. As well might one seek to learn from the accidental fall of a Mackerelville tenement-house how much it is going to cost to complete the City Hall :- from the price paid Repeaters in the VIth Ward the percentage the Rothschilds ought to charge for placing the next Turkish loan. The election was an accident and an anomaly;-into which both parties drifted without preparation, and about which neither took any interest. As an exhibit of the present strength of the parties, it is as inconclusive as would be an estimate of the sentiments of the people of a great State on national questions from the votes of villages for constables and road supervisors.

Of course it is shameful that this can be said of an election that was to fix our Judiciary for fourteen years; but every politician, we might say every citizen, knows its truth. It may be made an argument against an elective Judiciary, but it is of no sort of weight as to the prospects of either party. Dexter was passed, the other day, in Harlem-lane, by a scrub roadster. It does not follow that Dexter's running days are over, or that the scrub roadster is a new Lady Flora.

But we do not deprecate the discussion that has sprung up throughout and beyond the State as to the meaning of our late election. The Republican party always thrives on discussion. Sharp debate among ourselves is the best evidence of that healthy party spirit to which we shall look for new and speedy victories. For the party is not-as so many prophets are perpetually declaring-nigh unto death. An organization with its history and its work -the history inspiring, the work noble but unfinished—is in no danger of disbanding. Its great issues are still live issues. Its antagonists have never ceased to plot against the sanctity of the National faith. They still resist the last amendment to the Constitution, and the very Legislature which so lately closed its career of infamy sought to withdraw the assent of New-York. New questions are from time to time arising on which the Republican party as yet declares the National policy; tled by general acquiescence, its hold of power and popular confidence is certain.

We have not forgotten that there were some very excellent gentlemen dissatisfied with the leadership of Mr. Lincoln. It was urged then, as it is urged now, that the party drifted, that we had no Policy, that we had no Organizer. By and by it will be discovered that the Republican party does not take kindly to organization, and has independent ways of thinking, incompatible with overmuch leadership;-that, in fact, it has a chronic habit of getting along without leaders. But let the discussion continue. It pleases the journals which would like to have their leadership recognized, and it hurts no-

The real lessons of the election, however, as they appear to us, are not far to seek. We must cut off the Tammany Republicans, who bear our flag the better to aid our enemy, who seize upon the posts of trust in our Committees and issue the mandates of Tammany in our name to our voters, who find their reward in Tammany appointments and Tammany contracts, and who raise the loudest scream against any organization of the honest men of this city against the Ring which shall throw them out of power. We must rigorously enforce the law of Congress against repeating, which now only awaits the President's signature; must secure an honest registry, a full vote and the remorseless punishment of fraudulent voting. We must nominate a good ticket for the next general election, make a thorough canvass, bring out the voters, and compel each to be satisfied with his own vote; and we shall show, without a doubt, that the Republican party of the Empire State is as able now to elect its candidates as it was, after the disastrous defeat of 1862, to win the signal triumph of 1864.

THE MINING TROUBLES.

A story that is more than a thrice-told tale comes from Pennsylvania of troubles among the miners, resulting, as always before, in a suspension of labor more or less general throughout the lower Anthracite region. These suspensions, occurring at constantly shortening intervals, threaten to terminate at last in the paralysis of a great industry, and consequent loss and inconvenience to the whole upper Atlantic coast, which is dependent upon the Pennsylvania fields for fuel. The problem presented in these strikes is, therefore, one calling for grave consideration, with a view to the discovery and application of a way to avoid them in the future. The public is so familiar with all the details of the troubles in the coal fields that there should be no difficulty in arriving at just conclusions concerning them. The miners are doubtless subject to hardships, which in certain portions of the coal fields become most onerous when coal declines to a reasonable rate; but we must deny that a strike for the purpose of

ment's eighth for every trip they take; and dient only makes labor the catspaw of capital, and, besides its inherent injustice, is only a enduring pacification of the mining region satisfactory to both consumers and producers must be sought for by very different and more sensible methods.

The real trouble in the Pennsylvania fields is the clashing of capital. The great corporations known as the Lackawanna companies having almost unlimited means, and owning their lines of transportation, so that they unite the profits of producers and carriers, have a vast advantage over the small firms and individual operators of Schuylkill, who must submit to the extortions of the Reading Railroad in getting their product into market. Lackawanna can afford to establish rates by the auction sales in this city, which are ruinous to Schuylkill, and the latter is forced to adopt measures which result in the disorganization of mining labor. The strike which ensues drags thousands of men, women and children to starvation, but after a time the rise in prices attendant upon even a partial stoppage of production permits the Schuylkill operators to struggle on as before. Meanwhile the Lackawanna companies, which are rarely without a large surplus of mined coal, have solely profited by the strike, as they never hesitate to take advantage of enhanced prices, however produced.

This game of cross-purposes by which the wolf is kept at the door of 30,000 miners, and by which the cost of a staple of life is unduly and unnaturally increased to the consumer, has been played over and over in the coal fields. It is essential to the interests of all its dead, to hide from its fellow-men where parties that it shall be made impossible of repetition, and it seems clear that this desideratum can be had most surely by releasing the lower anthracite fields from the incubus of the Reading Railroad. We are glad to know that persons directly interested in the trade are already acting on this opinion, and have taken steps to secure the building of another railroad connecting the lower fields with the seaboard. When it is finished, and a vigorous competition in transportation established, there | keep them from such follies. A poor man has will be a chance for the permanent pacification of the coal region. The Lackawana Companies will still have a great advantage over their competitors, but will no longer be able to drive laborers into idleness and rival operators | however, are useless. The man, rich or poor, into bankruptcy.

OF DOGS.

There is a great deal of good sense in the proposition of Mr. Reeves to tax dogs, which the Committee of Ways and Means is now considering. Dogs in this country may be classified as follows: 1. Dogs kept for the purposes of defense. There are not many of these, and there is no reason why, as their owners are usually in good circumstances, they should not be taxed. 2. Dogs kept for prize-fighting. These should be taxed, and, if discrimination can be made, as heavily as in simultaneously urging the Government to possible. 3. Dogs kept for shooting purposes. These are mostly the property of well-to-do men who can afford to pay for luxuries. again, and, when he does, to go below the 4. Pets, including poodles, King Charles surface of argument. No government can hope spaniels, grayhounds, Iblack-and-tan terriers, to maintain a menacing fleet in all the ports and every animal which goes by the name of lap-dog. These will bear taxation to almost fact any moral right to maintain such a force any extent. 5. Wandering, worthless and if it could, and Great Britain does not, as ownerless curs. These should be exterminated. bilities of Mr. Senator Sumner by the apparent ferocity of our last observation; for really there is a great deal more humanity in killing a vagrant dog than in permitting him to live on without regular food and shelter. Moreover, such a creature is the most likely to go mad, and bite the neighborhood; and in certain disbut, in any event, till these old ones are set- tricts his taste for mutton of his own killing is found to be decided as well as disagreeable to sheep-keepers. And as to the general pur-Meanwhile it pleases some of our journals pose of the measure, we may say that dogs to raise a lamentation over the lack of leader- come much nearer to being luxuries than many enforce any and all demands. The difficulty ship. This is well, and in order. In fact, we other objects of liberal taxation. We should is we are not prompt, not positive, not terricannot remember when it was not in order. be sorry to hurt the feelings of any proprietor of a faithful and affectionate dog Tray, whose

"---breast is white, his touzie back Weel clad in coat o' glossy black ; His gawcie tail in upward curl Hung o'er his hurdies wi' a swirl."

-It would be abominably selfish not to be willing to pay a tax upon the possession of so much beauty and intelligence.

It is usually thought that the complaints made by sheep-owners against dogs are unfounded; but we suspect that the annual loss sustained is greater than that reported. In Maine alone, and in only five counties, the number of sheep killed by dogs is reported to be fourteen hundred during the last year. This is a sheer, unnecessary, and abominable waste of valuable, and, we may say, of peculiarly valuable property. If there is any interest which should be protected it is that of wool-growing. We are not, it is well known, in favor of Capital Punishment for men; but any dog who has once helped himself to a taste of living mutton should be hung at once, without benefit of clergy. The passion for ovine slaughter can never be eradicated.

DEATH AND JENKING.

Some Jeames Yellowplush from the rural regions, making his first visit to town the other day, was fortunately bidden to a funeral. and at the first sight of Death, in a fashionable outfit, fell in love with it, and wrote home a glowing description of the corpse a la mode, and his own enraptured feelings at beholding it. A more widely circulated organ of backdoor literature in town has copied his rapt effusion as a model of the fine writing and delicate sentiment most in vogue with the school for which it caters, and so has given us the opportunity of witnessing at second hand the interview between Death and the lackey. In every nation there is a feeling implanted in the breast of even the most idiotic or brutal which gives to Death its awe and solemnity. "When God speaks, the "kings of the earth keep silence." Jeames alone, however, skips and frisks victoriously over any such old fashioned prejudices. The ape of fashion wears a shield of vulgarity, mail-proof against even Death's arrows. He repairs to the awful tryst with the dread silent monarch on buoyant wings of expectation. It was given, he tells us, with an exultant cackle, in one of the largest and most elegant houses in a most fashionable thoroughfare.

It was a child who was dead; a little girl, dearly loved; her father and mother stood over her coffin. Here, one would think, was matter to silence the most frivolous. Even his footman-soul might have warned him to lay his hand upon his mouth and know that the place whereon he stood was holy ground. With his handkerchief over one eye, however, he notes with the other the parlor, the carpets, the friends. "Such friends! The Rev. Dr. -! results would have led to the defeat of the street railways in addition to the Govern- the proper means of amelioration. The expe- fact, no ordinary persons present, Jeames tude should be understood.

becomes a very "card and calendar of gentry" in rolling their titles like sweet morsels under temporary make-shift that must be resorted his tongue. Even the mother, who had lost to with every natural decline of rates. An three little ones in three weeks, is "a Vermont " gentlewoman." When he reaches the appointments of the funeral and the furniture of the house, however, he positively stammers from the excess of his rapture and emotion. We fancy we hear Mr. Mould himself assure us of "the unspeakable depth " of affectionate regret. No limitation, "actually no limitation to the expense!" The only cause of surprise and disappointment to our reporter is, that "the dead child was wholly "unmindful of her magnificent surroundings, even of the paintings which hung on the "wall. She-not I-was regardless of the orig-"inal oil painting of 'The Secret of Chimborazo." She was also, it appears, "unmindful of the "authors, the artists, the men of wealth, and "women of fashion." This last immobility which strikes amazement into the soul of Jeames he apologizes for by surmising that she had gone on ad astra before." Jeames has not studied Mr. Mould on Death in vain. "It is the laying out of money," says that astute observer, "that can bind the broken "heart and shed balm upon the wounded spirit." Authors! artists! men of wealth and fashion! "Why should we call gold dross "when it can soothe our loss with things like " these ?"

Seriously, to put the Yellowplush reporters aside for a moment, there is no place where the tawdry vulgarity of half-educated people is so grossly aggressive among us as in the presence of Death. The natural impulse of the refined or nobler nature is to go apart with only God can see its pain. So, doubtless, it was in this case, dragged, with such vulgarity, before the public. But now-a-days the possession of a dead body seems often rather to be accepted in a house as an apology for calling in the world to see our display of money and fashionable acquaintances. Not only is this the case among the plebeian rich, but the infection is spreading among those classes who have neither money nor the common sense to hardly time to grieve for his dead wife or child, in the more exacting anxiety of finding money to give them a showy funeral. It is one of those subjects upon which sermons, who sacrifices his life to Mrs. Grundy will be comforted in his death if sure of her approval of his exit. The only cure we see for the evil is a few more letters from this Rutland reporter. Jeames as a mourner would terrify any man from his coffin.

A correspondent who confirms all we have published in regard to the execution of Weyth and Speakman in Cuba, and who informs us further, at greater length than we can publish, that Admiral Poor reported the execution as an outrage, thinks THE TRIBUNE inconsistent protect its citizens abroad, and reduce the army and navy. We beg the writer to think and waters of other Powers. No nation has in our correspondent claims. She does protect We trust that we shall not offend the sensi- her citizens, however, by moral force, and so ought the United States to do. England jealously guards her people and her flag from insult; that jealousy is become a national trait; and no administration in England could endure a day which disregarded the call of an English subject for protection. Her demands are prompt, instantaneous, and, though at times overbearing and often unjust, they are always respected because of the promptness with which they are made. We have more than sufficient organized power to bly in earnest in our demands. The protest of an American Consul ought to be respected as the voice of the American nation, and it would be, if America was known to be as ready to demand satisfaction as England is. The world knows we are equally able to enforce our rights abroad and will not hesitate to respect our wishes when positively expressed. It is a fault rather of national character than of any temporary administration that our practice in this regard has been heretofore weak and disgraceful.

> Justice triumphs at last, in the case of Supervisor Foley. The canvassers who counted in Henry Smith well knew that they were violating the law, but they did not want to admit to the Board a man who might be disagreeably inquisitive about Court-House jobs and matters of that sort. Mr. Foley appealed to the Courts, and the Ring followed him there, determined to keep him out if possible. Without a single point of law in their favor they depended first upon the favoritism of judges, and finally upon wearying and frivolous motions to cause delay. Had not the Press denounced the outrage, they would have succeeded in preventing a decision until the expiration of the Board. But public opinion is not yet powerless with the Bench. Judge Brady deserves praise for doing his whole duty, and the Ring has abandoned its useless opposition. All decisions having been in Mr. Foley's favor, he has taken the oath of office and claimed his seat in the Board. Now, if the Supervisors choose to venture upon a single act of decency in this case, they will date Mr. Foley's term back to the first of January, and pay him the salary they have set apart for Henry Smith. Mr. Smith has not been a legal member of the Board since that date, and is not entitled to the money. Mr. Foley promises to look after the interests of the people, and we trust that he will devote all his time to throwing light upon the doings, past and present, of the most corrupt legislative body ever known to our city.

has just been in session in Boston, so far yielded to what is considered the spirit of the age as to place a woman upon the Board of Directors. While we highly approve of this, and admit that we see no reason why women should not cooperate with men in all religious and benevolent work, we beg leave to point out that changes of this kind have but little bearing upon the question of Woman Suffrage. To participate in the work of the churches, even to the extent of statedly preaching, is one thing; equal participation in the passionate, often coarse and very often tumultuous, work of politics, of statesmanship, and of legislation, is quite another. We do not say that woman may not do this without damage to her womanly character and without injury to "Authors! Artists!! Two Vermonters from her domestic relations; but we do say that "Vermont! Men of Wealth!!" There were, in before so great a change is made its magni-

The American Unitarian Association, which

WASHINGTON. THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE-INCREASE OF THE UNITED STATES JUDGES' SALARIES BY THE SENATE-DOBABLE PASSAGE OF THE BILL REVIVING THE NAVIGATION INTERESTS—THE CHINA TELEGRAPH CABLE.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, May, 27, 1870. In the House, to day, the report of the Conference Com-nittee of the two Houses on the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment was agreed to, and the bill now goes to the President for his signature. Messrs. Beck, Kerr, Cox, and others of the Democrats, made their cus tomary speeches. Cox's irony, in his defense of the New-York Democracy from the charge of frand and corruption in the elections there, created a great deal of usement. Judge Davis and Bingham replied to the howls of the Democracy with their usual force. Gen. Schenck got up his bill to reduce internal taxation, and had the first section read. He intends pushing the bill through next week.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, which has been before the Senate for nearly three weeks, was passed this afternoon. The amendments to the bill, as it passed the House, are numerous, and the increase of appropriations considerably over \$1,000,000. In putting up the salaries to-day the Judiciary were not forgotten, quite a handsome increase being made to the yearly compensation of all the U. S. Judges from the Supreme Court down. Treasurer Spinner did not fare so well as the other officials; a motion to put him up to \$8,000 was largely voted down, Mr. Sherman intimating that he had not a fraction of the responsibility devolving upon the Assistant Treasurer at New-York. In the animated debate yesterday on the bill for the

evival of shipping interests, it was Mr. Allison, and not Mr. Lynch, who made the unfriendly motion to lay on the table. This was defeated by a majority of 44, and is considered, under the circumstances, a very fair test of friendly feeling toward the bill as it now stands. Mr. Lynch, at the close of his effective speech, called the previous question, on which Mr. Allison offered his motion. While the roll was being called, 5 o'clock arrived, and the House adjourned under its rule. The previous question motion would have the first thing in order this morning but for a previous arrangement on the Fifteenth Amendment, bill. That earried the question over till Tuesday, when it will probably be decided. The friends of the measure believe it will pass by a respectable majority. Complaint is made of the personal character given to the debate bg the Western opposition, and the attacks made on Zr. Lynch's motives have caused a favorable action almong many hitherto indifferent. The much-abused Pennsylvanian Representatives, for whose particular interests the bill as it stands offers no advantages, have acted through out in the most liberal manner toward the depressed maritime interests, offering a favorably contrast in this respect to the Western opposition.

A special meeting of the Senate Foreign

Committee was held to-day for the purpose of disposing of the question, which has been under consideration for some time, of granting a subsidy to Cyrus W. Field & Co, to construct the China telegraph cable. Mr. Field's last proposition to the Committee is that the Government grant him \$500,000 a year, and when the cable is completed the Government to have the privilege of purchasing it at the cost price, with an advance of ten per cent for the interest on the money. The discussion on the question was continued up to the hour of adjournment without reaching any definite conclusion. It is regarded as questionable whether any concurrent legislation can be secured at the present session.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee considered among other matters, to-day, the petition of Gen. Nagle, who was imprisoned by the British authorities on suspi cion of being a Fenian, and referred to the President of the United States, who is authorized to enter into cor respondence with the British authorities, and demand from that Power such damages as right and justice require at their hands.

Col. James F. Jaques, who was Colonel of an Illinois regiment at the beginning of the Rebellion, appeared before the Senate Military Committee to-day, to urge his claim for secret service performed during the Rebellion. It appears that he was employed under the direction of the late President Lincoln, to whom he made all his reports. He was still engaged in this work when the President was assassinated. He stated to the Committee a portion of the work he performed within the Rebel lines, as well as on this side, and also in Canada, where he was watching the movements of the Rebel emissaries. The history of his operations is not only entertaining, but highly important. It is the intention of the Committee to make them public.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written to the Collector of New-York that in his opinion the establishment of what is known as the Cartage Bureau in that city, is an act of doubtful legality, and that as a branch of the customs revenue service, it is neither advantageous to the Government nor the business interests of the city, and that it should be abolished with such delay only as may be necessary to reorganize the business in a proper man ner. He directs the restoration of the former system with additional regulations for the security of the Government in the transportation of goods.

All the Executive Departments of the Government will be closed on Monday next to allow the employes to participate in the decoration of the soldiers' graves in the neighboring cemeteries. Both Houses of Congress will also adjourn, and business will be almost wholly suspended here.

The President has accepted an invitation from Senator Camaron to spend a few days at the latter's residence in Harrisburg next week.

There was a renewal of the debate on the removal of the capital, in which it was very plainly developed that any such idea has not the ghost of a chance with the Senate as at present constituted.

Mr. Sumner's little item of \$100,000 for a North Pele expedition came up for review, when a good deal of fun was poked at it, but it finally passed muster by a close The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has approved

a design for a stamp, to be imprinted on blank paper with

a limitation clause in printed words across the stamp, 'Good only for a bank check." This new form of stamped paper is to be supplied to the people under proper guards and restrictions, so that each individual may go where he pleases and have his bank checks printed as he likes, but on this stamped paper. By this means persons residing at remote points, as in the West or on the Pacific coast, who may be desirous of availing themselves of the conveniences of our improved stamp, and at the same time wish to have their checks printed by offices in the cities where they reside, may do so without the delay and expense of transporting the paper from New York to be stamped, and of returning

the completed checks to the owners' places of business. The Commissioner is also making arrangements for supplying the demand for stamped paper for sight drafts, and for other instruments in daily need by business menwhich are subject to a fixed and determined stamp duty, not variable with the amount of money or time involved in their use.

A number of the members of the Presbyterian Synod in session in Philadelphia, and a number of the members of the Baptist Home Mission Conventions, also lately in of the Baptist Home Mission Conventions, also lately in session in Philadelphia, arrived here this morning, and called on the President and some members of the Cabi-net for the purpose of paying their respects. The following changes have taken place in the New-

York Post-Offices during the week:
ESTABLISHED.
Unles Seciety, Greene County-Mrs. Martha Bloodgood, Postmistre Vestal Centre, Broome County-John H. Day.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCIL.]
The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day by the President: Samuet Ruth, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Ingrais.

Samer Run, Contector of methods become Penn.
George Geddes, Postmaster at Johnstown, Penn.
Peter A. Jones, Postmaster at Uniontown, Penn.
Capitain J. W. Powell has asked and the proper Department has indorsed the request that an appropriation of tweive thousand dollars be made to prosecute to completion the geographical and topographical exploration of the Colorado River and its tributaries.
Supervisor Presbery reports that all but one district in Virginia have returned their lists of assessments, and there is shown an increase of 225 per cent over last year.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 27 .- "The act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," as it finally passed both Houses of Congress, differs from the Senate bill, as given in The Tresune of the 23d inst.,

the Senate bill, as given in The Tribune of the 23d inst., in the following particulars:

The 13th section, which enabled the President to use the Army and Navy or the militia "to prevent the violation and exforce the due execution of this act," is changed so as to allow their use only "as shall be necessary to aid in the execution of judicial process issued under this act." Certain sections are strengthened by the addition of further specifications; as for instance, the lith section having provided that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be subject to the same penalties, taxes, and exactions as white nent, the clause is now added, "and none other." "Memace, intimidation, bribery," and "reward" are added to the list of crimes in Section 20, which are entire rated as interferences with registration. The following clause and sections are additional. Presided. That every registration made moler the laws of any State or effect elements of the sections of the desired to the registration within the purposes of any State, that he desired to be a registration within the purposes of any State, Textional, or manerial cheef.